Amnoements and Alcetings.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Grand Opera Ball. 's ROMAN HIPPODROMS.-At 2:30 and at 8. BOOTH'S THEATER.—"Henry V." CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.—Grand Organ Concert DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATER.—"The Big Bonansa." LYCEUM THEATER.—"Bardell vs. Pickwick." Toole. OLYMPIC THEATER.-At 2 and 8: Variety Performan PARK THEATER .- Giroffe Giroffa." BAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Birch and Wambold, UNION SQUARE THEATER.—"The Two Orphans."
WALLACK'S THEATER.—"The Shaughraun." Dion Boucl-

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. - Exhibition of Water ROBINSON HALL.—" Begone Duli Care." Mr. Maccabe. STRINWAY HALL-" Aunt Polly's Singin Skewl."

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INSURES MEN OF ALL TRADES AND OCCUPA-TIIK Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co. A NEW-YORK DAILY, giving the news, mar-

kets and comments of morning papers, postpaid, for \$3 a year, or for two months on trial for 50 cents. Send by postal card for free sample AN OPPORTUNITY TO GET A SEWING-MACHINE CHERT. - The "EXEMPTION" Co. will sell a large by to second-machine of Markews's Asselion Recent. 49 Library 4, opposite P. vo-source (Thursing), at 10 kg s. m. Many of them are at goo and, comparing "Wiscoier & Wiscoier, "Sincer's," "Wildon Gibbrs" "Gover & Base's," "Domestic," "Howes," &c., &c.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Danly Tribune, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. Semi-Wherley Tribune, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per an. Wherly Tribune, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. Persons unable to obtain THE TRIBUNE in any of the trains, boats, or hotels in which it is usually sold, i confer a favor by informing this office of the circumstan Advertisements received at up-town offices, 544 W. 82d-st., or 308 W. 23d-st.; at the Harlem Office, 2,336 Fourth-ave., between 199th and 190th-sts.; and at the Brooklyn Branch Office, 323 Washington-st., next door to the Post-office, till 8 p. m., at regular rates. Advertisements and subscriptions received at the Philadelphia office, 112 South Sixth-st.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this corning at so'clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price 5

THE TRIBUNE'S MONTHLY CALENDAR The large figures indicate the days of the month :- the small ones

	Nu.z.	Mun.	Tue.	Wed	Thu.	Frt.	Sat.
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New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1875.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

The Senate bill was considered by the French Assem bly and passed clause by clause; the bill organizing the public powers is to be considered to-day. ---- The questions arising out of the Gustav affair have not yet been settled between Germany and Spain. - The Venezuelan Revolution has come to an end.

The Senate deleated the question of accommodation for the National Library. The Judiciary Committee re ported unfavorably as to the obligation to continue the Pacific Mail subsidy, and the Senate voted to retain th clause in the Appropriation bill which repeals it. The Post-Office and Army Appropriation bills were passed. No new mist was decided upon. --- Mr. G. F Mose's Louisiana Committee presented reports and resolutions in the House. The Tax and Tariff bill was shorn of numerous amendments by substituting a new bill, which was passed. - At a Cabinet meeting, opposition to the proposed compromises of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads was manifested.

Under orders from the Department of Justice a Washington, the constitutionality of the Press Gag law is to be tested, and Mr. Buel, former correspondent of The St. Louis Kemphican, has been arrested on the suit of Senator Chandler. —— The Mississippi River steamer Cora Belle was burned near Pocahontas, Ark., with 150 bales of cotton. - Mr. McEnery has written a letter to Mr. Wiltz, protesting against any compromise on the election of 1872. —— Ernest Ort-wein was hanged in Pittsborgh for the wurder of five persons in April last. - A bill was introduced in the New Jersey Legislature for the appointment of a State Commissioner to take measures against the spread of

In the Beecher-Tilton suit the plaintiff rested his case with Mrs. Moulton's testimony. - Another letter from Mayor Wickham to Gov. Tilden about removals from city offices was made public. - The Aidermanie Law Committee heard further testimony con cerning Controller Green's administration. === The Brooklyn Bridge Directory elected officers. - A long-astablished fruit house failed. - Thermometer 400, 470, 440. ____ Gold, 114j, 114j. Gold value of the logal-tender dollar at the close, 87 3-10.

Advertisers will please bring in their favors before HALF-PAST FIVE O'CLOCK in the evening. We cannot undertake to classify those received after that hour. The greatly increasing demand upon our Press-room compels us to send the various Pages of THE TRIBUNE to press at an earlier hour than heretofore, and thus makes the above requirement necessary.

The Republicans in the French Assembly must have been sorely tempted by the Bonapartists yesterday. Their moderation was praiseworthy. If they failed to secure everything which they desired, they have the consolation of knowing that they did not lose the advantages that were within their reach.

The Pacific Mail Subsidy fared almost as badly in the Senate as in the House of Representatives. An adverse report from the Judiciary Committee, presented yesterday, was followed by an adverse decision of the Senate itself. Only eleven Senators voted for the continuance of an appropriation originally secured by notorious fraud. This is the last of the subsidy, but the country is not ready to let the subject drop. Nothing but a

under which the original Subsidy bill was passed will meet the ends of justice.

The Republican opposition to the carpetbaggers' bill for the management of the South is one of the few pleasing features of the political situation. A large number of Republicans in the House are opposed to its consideration at all, and so far have succeeded in staving it off; but if it is persistently pressed there is reason to believe that it will receive the handling it deserves from Mr. Blame and others who are independent enough to take a stand against the Administration, and strong enough to maintain such

We do not remember that the real object of the combination of coal companies to control the trade-or indeed of almost any great consolidation of interests in business or production-has ever been stated with such engaging candor and admirable simplicity as in the words of an officer of one of the coal companies yesterday. When asked about the prospect for prices this season, he remarked that they "would be as high as Providence would permit and as low as necessity should compel." But householders find encouragement in the fact that the schedule already announced shows a slight reduction from the rates of last year.

The interest in the Beecher trial, which has all along been much more intense than many people seem to understand, appears to be rapidly approaching its culmination. The close of the prosecution yesterday was unexpected, and the development now of the policy of the defense will be eagerly awaited. There are rumors of a purpose to break down nearly all the important testimony already in by producing witnesses who will swear either to the exact opposite or to such other conduct on the part of the previous witnesses as to destroy their credibility. Mr. Beecher's own appearance on the stand will naturally prove the great event of the trial. But there are half a dozen others whose testimony is expected to be, in the language of the reporters, "extremely "sensational."

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

As a general rule when a committee of Congress is instructed to investigate any subject upon which political feeling runs high, the result is a brace of more or less partisan reports, representing only the views which the opposite sides are anxious to impress upon the public. An unprejudiced determination of disputed questions is hardly attempted in such cases; majority and minority alike appear in court not as advocates but as judges; and the country, which acts as jury in the cause, makes up its mind at its leisure. In the Alabama inquiry we have two contra-dictory reports, both betraying a good deal of bitterness. The three Republican members agree in pronouncing the stories of the Hon. Charles Hays "substantially cor-'roborated by testimony," and recommend the Force bill as a remedy for wholesale "intimidation, social ostracism, personal vio-'lence, and murder." The two Democratic members, on the contrary, declare that with the exception of the murder of Billings and Ivey and two cases of incendiarism, "every 'specification made in the letter of the Hon. "Charles Hays was without the shadow of "foundation, or so grossly exaggerated as to "lose almost all resemblance to the facts 'presented before the Committee." Considering that the celebrated list of Mr. Hays contained 36 murders, 29 shootings which did not prove fatal, and a multitude of other assaults, this denial involves a serious charge not only against Hays, but against the Republican members of the Committee. A disagreement between these five gentlemen has been foreseen from the first, and nobody will be surprised that it turns out to be so wide. The public will now read so much of the testimony as it may have opportunity and patience to peruse, and each reader will draw his own conclusions.

With respect to the Louisiana inquiry, the case is different. The sub-committee originally charged with it consisted of three gentlemen of such exceptionally high character and attainments that we all felt assurance of learning the truth from their lips, and we were not disappointed. Almost for the first time within our recollection political opponents agreed in presenting unanimously what was practically a most important political report. Its effect upon the public mind was so marked that other members of the Committee took the extraordinary course of going to Louisiana to do the work over again. It was a proceeding predestined to failure. The result is now before us. One of the second committee concurs entirely with his three predecessors, and the report of Messrs. Foster, Phelps, Potter, and Marshall now stands as that of the majority, while Messrs. Hoar, Wheeler, and Frye come back from New-Orleans with the same opinions they took there with them-opinions which nothing short of a miracle would probably have induced them to change. Whatever doubt there may be about Alabama, the truth as to the satrapy of Kellogg can hardly be in doubt after this denouement to Mr. Hoar's preposterous performance.

SECRETARY ROBESON AS A RETRENCHER. The industry of Secretary Robeson is something quite startling. Not that he keeps the world in wonder at his plodding perseverance and his sleepless and untiring devotion to duty. By no means. So far as we can learn, he is a statesman who rarely misses a regular meal, never burns the midnight oil except in a social way, and scarcely ever writes with his head on the desk and his tongue out. And yet the amount of things he discovers and brings to the attention of Congress is simply marvelous. The methods of retrenchment and measures of economy he has thought out and put in practical operation during his administration of the Navy Department, have been so fresh and original and withal so unique that popular enthusiasm has been kept gently bubbling almost without intermission. If it has occasionally seemed to cease, the fertile genius of the Secretary has reawakened it by some harmless expedient at Government expense, say the bursting of a gun, or some little thing like that: something to show the American people the true sources of wealth and the secrets of political economy. For, we take it, no American citizen is so obtuse as not to appreciate the far-seeing economy of bursting in time of peace all the bad and in-

ferior guns in the country.

The economy practiced by the Secretary also in the management of Navy-Yards cannot be too highly commended. It is not only practical and far-reaching, but it is immediate in its operation. It takes hold on the future; also upon the unexpended appropriations, and sometimes upon the Deficiency bill. Witness how at the last Congressional electhorough investigation of the circumstances tions, when a fault-finding people and com-

plaining press were grumbling about the expenditures and clamoring for retrenchment and reform, Secretary Robeson rose to the hight of the occasion and offered employment to hundreds of voters in the Navy-Yards located in the several States where elections were pending. We are aware that the thoughtless and flippant will break in at this point with some offensive and perhaps sarcastic remark about the absurdity of initiating measures of retrenchment with an increase of expenses. But hold. The Secretary was not born yesterday. He always begins so. And in this case for this reason: He knew, as everybody else knew who had taken the trouble to read the resolutions of Administration Conventions, and to consider them independently of the acts of the party, that in order to insure retrenchment and economy, it was necessary to have an Administration majority in the next Congress. Obviously enough, then, a farreaching policy of retrenchment involved the election of a majority of Administration members. It was in fact the only way to retrenchment. Remote, perhaps, but in the end as certain as death or taxes. This was the Secretary's invention. He filled the Navy-Yards to save Congress, and with Congress the Administration policy of reform. It may be objected by the cynical that the plan failed. What of it? It was no less great, no less sagacious. Neither failure nor success could touch its merits as a plan. Moreover, it paved the way for a still more brilliant stroke of genius. It gave the Secretary an opportunity to answer the clamors of the press and the populace for retrenchment in a manner which they could not fail to understand. The week after election the men were all discharged. Could sanything be more simple and satisfactory ?

The latest proposal of Secretary Robeson in the line of retrenchment is embodied in an official communication to the Chairman of the Senate Naval Committee. He proposes to try upon one of our iron-clads-he suggests the Puritan-a system of mounting and protecting counterpoise guns, known as the "Ridgway "Battery." It will only cost a trifle of \$500,000, and he says it will add very largely to the efficiency of our naval force, and will be an act of wise statesmanship. This, like other suggestions from the same source in the direction of an enlightened economy, will be liable to misapprehension and misconstruction. Some people no doubt will imagine an inconsistency between it and the professions of economy on the part of the Administration. But it must be remembered that the Administration has suffered defeat in several Navy-Yard districts, and it is the dictate of economy as well as of wise statesmanship to "increase the effici-'ency of the naval force" on that account. Nor is it any answer to this request, that the present Administration has so effectually established the principle of arbitration, and so perfectly developed the Quaker policy in the treatment of the Indians-in short, has so carried out in all directions the President's initial maxim, "Let us have peace," that there is no more need of bursting guns and experimenting in armaments. Argument like that is trivial and shallow. As well say that a divinity student struggling with debt and supported by the benefactions of the pious, should refuse to purchase boxing-gloves and employ an instructor in the manly art of selfdefense merely because it would run him further in debt without materially assisting his preparation for the ministry of the gospel of peace. Now, no right-minded person would say that.

And here is Secretary Robeson, a Retrencher of the Retrenchers-wants a mere trifle of \$500,000 to try the "Ridgway Battery" with. Poh! Let him have it. It will never be missed out of the \$40,000,000 we are going to add to the taxes.

SALT THAT HAS LOST ITS SAVOR.

It is not probable that the leaders of the Adof the rapidity with which they are isolating themselves from the sympathy and support of the country. They have had their own way so long, they have found the people so ready to stand by them on all occasions when they required their votes for any purpose which might seem necessary to carry out the plans of the Republican party, that they appear incapable of imagining that this confidence and support are ever to be withdrawn. For fourteen years the principal question which the ordinary honest voter has asked about his candidate has been whether he was sound on the war and on the issues which it left. How many and what scarlet sins this cloak has covered we need not stop to enumerate. Loyalty to the Union and an active regard for the freedom and the protection of the blacks. have been in many regions the only qualifications required for public office. The natural result of this in the minds of ordinary men, not given to looking below the surface of things, has been to induce them to think that an exhibition of zeal in the same direction was the only means of keeping the positions they have gained. It is hard to convince them of the contrary, against their will and their interests. The lapse of time counts as nothing to them. They expect and demand to-day the blind party loyalty of 1864, as sincerely as the enameled belle of thirty-five expects the homage and adoration which were hers at twenty. They cannot be made to see that they have dawdled. The war has been over ten years. The work they have performed in that time is not satisfactory. When people express dissatisfaction, it is not enough

burg, and the death of Lincoln. These things are irrelevant. The usual resource is next to assert that there is no general dissatisfaction. Defeat after defeat makes no impression on certain constant minds. When Mr. Parsons was beaten in a strong Republican district, the household organ at Washington declared that his nomination was a blunder. After the deluge in Massachusetts hundreds of patriots climbed up on the rocks, and after clearing their eyes and wringing their hair, exclaimed, We must get rid of Butlerism." The President himself calmly read the telegrams announcing the defeat of Gen. Dix, and said that came of opposing the Third Term. Each one had his own way of accounting for every disaster, but there appears but one way of repairing them. Mr. Shanks and Mr. Butler agree that the party has suffered because it has not been partisan enough, and that the only thing to save it is to begin anew, pass more war measures, give the purse and sword into the hands of the President, protect the black man, proscribe the rebel, and make treason odious. This, they think, will awake the dormant euthusiasm of ten years ago, and

to refer to the battle-scarred flag, the prison-

pen of Andersonville, the victory at Gettys-

fix everything comfortably for 1878, and keep the kitchen organized as it is at present.

The mistake lies in the fact that the material is lacking to reconstruct the compact majorities which used to answer every demand of the party which was saving the country. It is part of the folly of the leaders to pretend to disregard the independent press. We will say nothing, therefore, of their unanimity in this futile policy. But they surely ought to know something of their own partisan organs. It is inexcusably stupid in them not to recognize that their latest programme has no support worth having, among Republican newspapers. Their little advertising paper at Washington has just published a list of journals which support the Administration policy in the South. It is an unconscious confession of the desperate state of the party. Only a few dozen sheets all over the country have given in their adhesion to the caucus programme, and of these all but the feeblest are misrepresented and misplaced. The best minds in the party also reject it. Those who have judgment and sagacity enough to see where it will lead them, refuse to be bound by it. But the great mass of old-fashioned Republican partisans, in Congress and out of it, seem as unconscious of the manner in which they are sapping and undermining the position of the party as if they lived a life hermetically scaled from contact with the community they live in. There still remains that vast mass of Re-

publican voters who are attached to the party, who want to act with it if they can, who would rather vote for a decent Republican than for any Democrat, and who are profoundly distrustful of the Democratic party. They would be very easy to keep in the party if only a little wisdom were shown by their own side to aid the follies of the other in accomplishing that end. Every few days some Democratic member gives these halting Republicans an excellent reason for refusing to trust him or his party. Mr. Brown of Kentucky was very effective the other day; Mr. P. M. B. Young of Georgia, with his ridiculous ward-politician's scheme to demoralize the Treasury Department, on Tuesday gave another warning against putting confidence in men of his kind. But we see no disposition in the Administration leaders, from Grant down to Shanks, to profit by the faults of their adversaries. They seem to have nothing to propose except the memories of the last war and the threat of a new one. And the best lovers of the Republican party must confess that this is not enough.

THE MAYOR, THE GOVERNOR, AND THE CHARTER.

Mayor Wickham has surrendered. He does it ungraciously, and with an effort to mend the weak reasoning with which he at first refused the Governor's just requirement. But he yields, and forwards his reasons for the removal of the Corporation Counsel and the Fire Commissioners.

Nothing can be more frivolous than the effort to vindicate the Mayor's recent action in these cases on the ground of a devotion to the doctrine of "home rule." Most men who believe in our form of government and in the ballot admit theoretically that the people of New-York should have the right to govern themselves precisely like the people of Syracuse or of Buffalo. Gov. Tilden undoubtedly maintains that faith, and when it comes to the question of passing laws, carefully considered and properly elaborated, to enforce it, his attitude will not be found equivocal. His present business, however, is not with making a new law, but with enforcing the one he has sworn to obey. The Governor was charged by law with the duty of revising the action of the Mayor in the removal of officers. He wanted the facts on which to do it intelligently. It would have been criminal for him to act without them, and it was foolish to refuse them. The Mayor did well to take advantage of his temporary triumph with the Costigan bill, and

under cover of it to yield the controversy. We anticipate little in the way of a practical reform in our City Charter from this Legislature. We should regret, indeed, to see the question of charter reform acted upon hastily by any party just entering into power, and greedy for patronage. When it does come up, we trust to see it carefully considered and ultimately settled on a few plain and radical

(1.) Very few officers to be elected, and a clear responsibility to attach to each within his own sphere.

(2.) These officers to have the power of appointing their subordinates, the people being thus able to know who is responsible for a corrupt or inefficient officer.

(3.) Elections in the Spring, in order that the few officers to be elected may not be able to trade with political candidates and thus ride into place on the wave of a successful political party. The government of the city should have nothing whatever to do with the politics of either National party.

WHO SUPPORTED COL. SCOTT'S SUBSIDY. We suppose Col. Scott's effort to secure a subsidy for his Southern Pacific Railroad at this session received its death blow in the House the other day. We do not undertake to question the motives of the gentlemen who voted for it, many of whom are excellent men. But the list is an extremely suggestive one, and will be found valuable hereafter for reference. The question came up on a motion to suspend the rules so as to allow the bill to be reported this evening, and providing that the vote should be taken to-morrow. The vote on this motion was generally accepted as a fair test of the strength of the friends and opponents of the

The gentlemen who voted "Yea" are, therefore, the gentlemen who wanted to further the scheme of paying \$30,000 to \$40,000 per mile subsidy in these hard times (from a Treasury which now demands \$40,000,000 more taxation to meet current requirements), to be given to Col. Scott, for several hundred miles of railway already built, and for a great many hundred more which he is willing to build, at that rate, through the wilderness, along our Mexican frontier, towards the Gulf of Cali-

THE HOUSE AND THE TAX BILL. No person of sound mind can read the proceedings of the House of Representatives yesterday without a feeling of relief that eight days only are left of its official life. After a series of unsteady evolutions, it has at length succeeded in passing a bill to increase the taxes, which bill, if really necessary, ought to have been passed a year ago, while, if the official statements of the Treasury Department can be relied on, there is no reason at this time to pass the bill at all. The bill differs somewhat from that which has been becarry them all into Congress once more. This, the household organs flatter thems' tes, will fore the country for some days past in that it

makes the tax on whisky ninety cents a gallon on that hereafter to be manufactured, that now in bond to pay only the present tax. The ten per cent reduction of 1873 in the tariff on imports of manufactured articles is repealed and the duties on sugars are increased one-fifth. There is also an iu-

crease in the taxes on tobacco and cigars. The majority of the Committee of Ways and Means, if they had framed a confession in writing, could not make it more apparent to the country than it is that a year ago they disgracefully shirked the responsibility of proposing a tax bill, encouraged Mr. Richardson to emit a fresh issue of greenbacks, and wound up the session with extravagant professions of retrenchment and economy, which time has already shown to be the reverse of true. Forty-three Houses of Representatives have successively legislated for the United States, and we know not of a single one which has exhibited such contempt for appearances and total inefficiency in dealing with vital financial issues as that which is now toppling into its grave.

It is alremarkable and interesting fact that on Monday over 5,500 people visited the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Who shall say after this that there are not a large number of people in New-York who have no leisure save on holidays, and who yet know well how to use a holiday to the best advantage when it comes ? On the other hand, the Trustees find that on Saturday evenings (when an admission fee is required) the attendance is so small as scarcely to pay for the gas. They fear that they will shortly be compelled to limit the exhibition to the day time unless they find it better attended in the evenings than at present.

The proposition to increase the salary of the Postmaster of this city will command a cordial approval not often seen, in these hard times, by people of all parties. Mr. James bas made an admirable Postmaster, and he especially deserves braise in that he welcomes every report of any failure in his office, and uses it as a means for improving the efficiency of the service. He has greatly bettered the carrier system, and generally quickened the operations of the office.

PERSONAL.

Prof. Whitney of Yale College will contribate a book on the study of language to the International Scientific Series, thus furnishing the third American

Mr. Edward Clement, one of the publishers of The Elizabeth Journal, and also editor of The Newark Register, has accepted the managing editorship of The Boston Franscript, and will assume the duties of his new osition next month.

The Trustees of Tufts College have received a petition, signed by all of the professors of the institution, asking for the appointment of the Rev. E. H. Capen of Providence to the Presidency. It is reported that the request will not be granted, and also that no choice will be made at present, unless ex-Goy, Washburn can be induced to withdraw his declina-

The steamer Crescent City's departure from Havana en Monday last was delayed by orders of the agents of the line, to enable Madame Ristori and company to take passage for New-York. She will arrive in this city a week earlier than had been anticipated. Acting on this information from Havana, Madame Ristori's American agents propose that she shall begin her firewell topr of the United States at the Lyceum Theater next Tucsday evening.

Ex-Gov. floratio Seymour met with a painful accident on Saturday eyening last. Mistaking a pitcher containing a strong solution of sulphate of conper for a pitcher of water, he rubbed some of its tents in his eyes, and as they became painful he administered glycerine. This greatly increased the pain, and when medical aid arrived the Governor was unable to open his eyes. At first it was feared that the eyes had been perminently injured, but skillful treatment has removed this danger.

Gen. Averell writes us to disavow any intention of imputing the unfounded and malicious reports, to which his card the other day referred, to the rominent citizens who have signed the remonstrance against the Grahamite pavement. Gen. Averell, on the ontrary, only seeks to secure the attention of such gencontrary, only seeks to secure the attention or such gon-tlemen to the actual merita of his pavement, and desires it to be understood that he meant to apply the language quotet only to two or three persons, whom he accuses of proponee, mallee, and interested motives in oppos-ing his plans.

Mr. Larkin G. Mead's trouble about the Linole monument at Springfield, Ill., has not ended yet Tomaso Gagliardi, a former agent of Mr. Mead, has be gun a suit against him in Florence, Italy, for the money paid by him (Gagliardi) to the Italians, who, he alleges, lesigned, modeled and executed the monument which Mr. Mead claims as his own production. Gagliardi's Mr Mead to hire Italians to draw the designs for the monument. He did so. Two men-Passaglia and Bordo-were engased. "In the two designs for the manument of Lancoln, he (Mead) did not even sharper the pencil." These designs received the prize of \$1,000. and Mr. Mead, as their nominal author, was chosen to and Mr. Mead, as their honorate execute them. He paid Passaglia and Bordo \$39 spiece, and so cleared \$340 on this first step in the speculation, and so cleared \$440 on this first step in the speculation. These two subordinates sculptured the monument, working on it for day-wages, and it was finally sent to Springfield and dedicated as the work of Mr. Mead.

POLITICAL NOTES.

It is the clear conviction of The Baltimore Gazette that the Democracy will not take its next candidate for the Presidency from New-York State.

It is reported that ex-Senator Foster has feelined to be a candidate for Congress to the Hid Connecticut District. It is to be hoped that the report 1 unfounded. Mr. Foster is just the kind of a man Co necticut and the country at large need in Congress at

It evidently takes a long time for news to travel from Connecticut to Ohio. The inflation loving Democracy of the latter State have not yet heard of the recent gathering of their brethren in the former, nor of the platform of principles they put forth, nor that a nerson named David A. Wells presided over the gather-

The Hon, W. G. Brownlow, in the salutatory f his new paper, makes this sanguine prediction: Nor do I read 'the signs of the times' as those who be leve that the country is to be afflicted with the success 1876. On the contrary, the indications point to the de feat of that party in the great national contest. And I here predict that the great party which has controlled the National Government for 15 years will not only have a new lease of power in 1876, but the day is not far distant when it will redeem and regenerate Tennessee." Senator Brownlow further says that he shall edit an in-dependent journal, fearlessly opposing whatever he re-gards as corrupt in purpose or evil in tendency. He believes in reforming the Republican party from the If all of the Republican journals would

peak out their honest sentiments on the third term business as fearlessly as The Utica Herald does, that millstone would soon be removed from the neck of the party. In an elaborate article The Herald recalls its prediction of nearly a year ago that this question would cause the party great trouble unless put to rest at once and forever, and claims justly that the elections of last Fall verified that prediction. It says subsequent events have hightened the suspicion that a third term is seriously entertained, if not by Gen. Grant, at least by many persons who are intimate with him and influential in dictating party policy. It says it knows of large numbers of letters being written to the President since the Fail elections, earnestly beseeching him to publicly declare his purpose not to accept a third term, but no of them have been answered. It continues: "If the third term question is left in its present uncertain status until the Fall, we do not hesitate to predict that the Republican party will not carry a single one of the States which will then vote. It did not earry Massachusetta last Fall. We can imagine no contingency in which the Republican party would be justified in attempting to make Gen. Grant the President for a third to contingency is likely to arise that would make his occupancy of the chair more advantageous than dangerous We know it is urged by those who entertain this idea and the condition of the South is such that a strong and There is nothing in the South to make a reb on out of A Republican President who never smooth to smoil of powder could deal better with such an incipient rebelion—admitting for the argument that it is possible—than could Grant. Because the pacification of the Bouth requires, at present, far different from warlike measures. Let the North set the South an example of peaceful intent—who knows that that will not insure

OBITUARY. JEAN-BAPTISTE-CAMILLE COROT. We shall not be far wrong we believe if we

say that the cruel hand of the war that so lately deso

lated France is felt to-day in the deaths of Millet and in

the almost equally cruel blow which has just deprived

his country of Corot. We ourselves as a nation and some experience of the fact that a warfin which the sentiments are largely concerned counts its victims long after the merely formal end of surrenders and treaties has been reached, and hearts high-strung and sympathetic break as the years run on, and show no cause why the man dies. But if the case were so with us, with whom victory remained, and the fatal prosperity she brings in her deluding bands, what must it be with France, where desolate homes and rained fortunes, and a shorn territory, and the sense of shame, and high-seated pride brought low, are all she has left of that fairy gold with which the sefucing Empire filled her lap. The world sometimes has its jest over French patriotism, and laugus at the hide-bound Chauvinism that knows no other land than France, and cares for no other, and counts all the other peoples of the world but hewers of wood and drawers of water for her and hers. But a good deal may be said for this Chauvinism, too, and certain it is that the French love of their country has an intensity with which the love of no other peoples for their country can compare. It permeates all society, from the highest to the lowest, and creates everything in Art and Literature, and even invades and conquers domains where Chauviniam is supposed to be unknown-the Church and the halis of Science. And no Frenchmen are more sensitive to this love of country for its own sake, not for what has been done in it, nor for what is being done in it, but for its own sake, as men love their mothers, than French artists of the true breed. They have suffered accordingly most bitterly, most enduringly (but most silently, for how could they give expression to the pain that sapped their livest, for what their mother France has passed through. French artists, as a class, are more near skin to the artist type than those of other nations; they have more childlike natures, more freedom from conventional rules (not in the world, perhaps, but among themselves, or in that private life which the French above all people hold precious and inviolate, and they are more sensitive than others to what darkens and saddens the world in which they live. But, from whatever cause, it is certain that the years since the Franco-Prussian war have been unexampled in disaster to Art in France. Regnault, Zamacois, Portuny, Millet, and now Corot-the only consolation for a country called to bear a succession of such losses is the glory of having produced such men. And of this glory, not only in Art, but in Literature and in Science, France bas beaped her laurels so high as might well bring back green leaves and Summer scents to a land more wasted Jean-Baptiste-Camille Corot was born in Paris July 29, 1796. He was put to school in the town of Rouen, and when he had finished his meager studies he was ap-

prenticed to a cloth merchant, and remained in this uzcongenial employ until he was twenty-six, when finding out that he was made to be a painter, he entered the studio of Michallon against the will of his family, Michallon dying, Corot sought the studio of Victor Bertin, and after a little went to Italy and remained there several years. In 1827, he exhibited for the first time at the Salon, and his first pictures declared his individuality, and prophesied his fame, grow, it was because his genius was of so delicate and unwonted a sort, it only here and there caught an eye at first or drew timid feet to its side, and was overgrown and hid by coarser, stronger growths of Art, and must bide its time. Corot's work at its best was all his own-a lock at nature out of eyes as free of influence and as untaught by what other men have learned as if a fawq or a nightingale had learned to translate its thought and make pictures to show us how this enchanting world looks to it. Corot lived in a world where moonlight and vapor, and trees that were the trees of -Queen Dido's willow, Daphne's laurel-usurp the place of the landscape which is our human nature's daily food. We put our hand it his and take his word for it, and let him persuade us that such a world exists, and once having followed him to it we believe in it as firmly as he himself. With all his mannerisms he was hardly a mannerist, and much as his pictures resemble one another there is not much likeness between them. He painted all hours of the day except the disenchanted hour of noon. The rising sun and the rising moon, and moons that wane and suns that set. He loves mist, but mist that valls, not hides, and out of which the forms of his trees are revealed with a beauty and grace that trees in garish sunlight could not show. He varied his theme and sought variety as well in his compositions as in his effects of light, and, many pictures as he painted, each new one seemed wholly new, except that there was the singer's well-known voice and his familiar touch upon the string. If he grew to be favorite with the public, he had the rarer honor of being a favorite with the greatest artists of his time, and his death has followed hard upon the festival held in his nonor, when a gold medal was struck in praise of him, and presented to him in the presence of a company such as seldom can be brought together to consecrate any living reputation, much less one that had flowered so silently and shy in woods

untrod. Corot's pictures are not unfamiliar to us in America; the house of Goupil has from time to time imported several fine examples, and there are many of his works owned in Boston, where he was much admired. His death cannot be counted premature at 79, and the familiar, friendly style of "the old Corot," which has been so long attached to him, has made the news of his death no surprise-as that of Millet was-yet he was in full activity and in generous life when last news came of him, and the laurel so lately laid upon his head that we cannot, without a shock, see it turn to eypress

THE REV. DAVID WESTON, D. D.

The Rev. David Weston, D. D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the Theological Seminary at Hamilton, N. Y., died of pneumonia on the 21st instafter two weeks' sickness. Dr. Weston, who was in his thirty-ninth year, was a native of North Middleboro', Mass. He was graduated from Brown University in 1859, and from the Newton (Mass.) Tacological Seminary in 1862. Entering the ministry, he became paster of the Pleasant Street Baptist Church in Worcester, Mass. wh re he resided nearly ten years. For a year and ha f of this time he was principal of the Academy. While residing in Worcester, he prepared revised edition, in two volumes, of Isaac Backus's "History of the Baptists," to valuable annotations, which evinced carnest research Early in 1872 he became pastor of one of the Baptist churches in Salem, Mass., from which place, after eight nonths' service, he was called to the Professorship of Ecclesiastical History in the Hamilton Theological Seminary. During the two years and a half in which be filled the latter position, he gave satisfactory evidence of his qualifications for the work. He was a man of great industry and extensive attainments. He was held in esteem by the Faculty and students of the Seminary, and numbered many friends in the Baptist Church.

THE REV. LUKE A. WISEMAN.

The death is announced of the Rev. Luke A. Wiseman, at Islington, England, Feb. 10. Mr. Wiseman was one of the most eminent members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. He was President of the Wesleyan Conference in 1872, was one of the general secretaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and was also editor of The Methodist Recorder.

He was born in Norwich, and, after receiving a good ducation, became private secretary to Sir The Fowell Buxton. He entered the ministry in 1811, spending 14 years on country circuits and 13 in London. On the Sunday previous to his death it was expected he would conduct a service at the chapel in Islington. He had an attack of spasms while in the vestry, and was taken home. He had previously been in good bealth, and no serious result was anticipated. Only three days later he had a severer attack, and died of spasm of the heart. He was nearly 55 years of age. Dr. Wiseman was a forcible writer, an energetic and pleasing speaker, and a very superior administrator. In 1872 he visited the United States as the delegate of the English Methodists to the Methodist Episcopal General Conference. His death will be greatly respected in this country. He was buried Feb. 15, at Islington.

SIR CHARLES LYELL.

Sir Charles Lyell, whose death is announced from England, will be remembered for the impulse gave to the study of geology. More than 40 years ago he wrote his "Principles of Geology," which has gone through nine editions, and is the principal text-book studied on the subject in Eugland. He made scientific tours in this country in 1841 and 1845, and wrote with udgment and candor of the American people and their institutions. He was the son of Charics Lyell the out-nent botanist, and completed his collegiate education of Cambridge. In 1848 he received the honor of Knight-hood, and in 1850 was elected President of the Quoington